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NOTES AND NEWS.

It is hoped that readers of the MONTHLY will coöperate in contributing to the general interest of this department by sending items to H. P. MANNING, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

VICTOR DANTSCHER VON KOLLESBERG, born at Innsbruck, Austria, October 29, 1847, died July 26, 1921. He studied at Innsbruck, Berlin, and Vienna where he received his doctorate in 1870. His connection with the University of Graz dates from 1879; he became ordinary professor of mathematics there in 1894. The number of his mathematical papers is not numerous; apart from three in the *Mathematische Annalen*, most of them appeared in Austrian publications. His eighty-page pamphlet, *Vorlesungen über die Weierstrasssche Theorie der irrationalen Zahlen*, appeared at Leipzig, in 1908.

JACOB ROSANES, born at Brody, Austria, August 16, 1842, died January 7, 1922. Receiving his doctorate at Breslau in 1865, he became extraordinary professor of mathematics there in 1873, and ordinary professor in 1870. Since 1911 he had been excused from delivery of lectures. Most of his mathematical papers were published in *Journal für reine und angewandte Mathematik* and *Mathematische Annalen*, and they contain some notable results in algebraic geometry; compare *Jahresbericht der deutschen Mathematiker-Vereinigung*, volume 24, 1915, page 78.

GUSTAV KOHN, born in Reichenan, Bohemia, April 22, 1859, died December 15, 1921. He studied at Brelin, Strasbourg, and Vienna where he received his doctor's degree in 1881. In 1884 he became Privatdozent at the University of Vienna, and in 1894 extraordinary professor of mathematics. Most of his mathematical papers were published in *Sitzungsberichte der mathematisch-naturwissenschaftlichen Klasse der kaiserl. Akademie der Wissenschaften*, Vienna, and *Monatshefte für Mathematik und Physik*. He is perhaps best known, however, for the part of the *Encyklopädie der mathematischen Wissenschaften*, III-2-4, 5 (pages 457-634, 1908-1914), on "Spezielle ebene algebraische Kurven," prepared in collaboration with Gino Loria.

HUGO FERDINAND BUCHHOLZ, born in Lübeck, Germany in 1866, died November 24, 1921. He was educated in Jena, Stockholm, Berlin, and Munich, where he received his doctorate in 1894. He was assistant at the observatory in the University of Göttingen 1897-1900 and was later appointed "Titular-professor," while dozent in astronomy and applied mathematics, at the University of Halle. His first book (Leipzig, 1908) was *Das mechanische Potential. Nach Vorlesungen von L. Boltzmann bearbeitet und die Theorie der Figur der Erde. Zur Einführung in die höhere Geodäsie (angewandte Mathematik)*, Theil 1; no other part appeared. A new edition (1916), nearly doubled in size (38 + 820 pages), had the title: *Angewandte Mathematik. Das mechanische Potential und seine Anwendung zur Bestimmung der Figur der Erde (höhere Geodäsie)*. It will be recalled also that he was the editor of the third and enlarged edition (Leipzig, 1912) of the monumental *Theoretische Astronomie* by W. Klinkerfues.

KARL HERMANN AMANDUS SCHWARZ died in Berlin November 29th, 1921. He was born at Hermsdorf on January 25th, 1843. He took his doctorate at

Berlin in 1864; taught at Halle 1867–1869; at Zürich 1869–1875; and became professor at Göttingen in 1875. In 1892 he succeeded Weierstrass at Berlin. In 1902 he was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Mathematics by the University of Christiania. His most notable work was in geometry in connection with the theory of minimal surfaces; but his name will be familiar to students of mathematics through the Schwarz inequality and the Schwarz-Christoffel mapping of a linear polygon on the axis of reals in the theory of functions of a complex variable. The fiftieth anniversary of his doctorate was celebrated at Berlin on August 6, 1914, and was commemorated by a notable volume edited by Carathéodory, Hessenberg, Landau and Lichtenstein. His collected papers were published in two volumes in 1890 (Berlin).

MAX NÖTHER died at Erlangen on December 13, 1921. He was born at Mannheim on September 24, 1844. He attended the Universities of Heidelberg, Giessen and Göttingen; took his doctorate at Heidelberg in 1868; taught at Heidelberg 1874–1875 and went to Erlangen in 1875 where he was made professor in 1888. He made notable contributions to the geometry of curves and surfaces and the connected theory of algebraic functions; his name has been given to the fundamental theorem that every plane algebraic curve can be transformed birationally into one whose only singularities are double points with distinct tangents. In 1882 he shared with Halphen the Steiner prize of the Berlin Academy. He read a paper at the Chicago Mathematical Congress (1893). A detailed biography can be found in *Mathematische Annalen* (of which he was an editor), volume 85.

LEO KÖNIGSBERGER died at Heidelberg on December 15, 1921. He was born at Posen on October 15, 1837. He took his doctorate at Berlin in 1860; taught at Greifswald 1864–1866; was professor there 1866–1869; then at Heidelberg 1869–1875, Dresden Polytechnic 1875–1877, Vienna 1877–1884. Since 1884 he had been professor at Heidelberg. He published texts on ordinary differential equations (in which theory his best work was done) and the principles of mechanics. A paper by him appeared in *American Journal of Mathematics*, volume 11 (1889). A detailed biography and a photograph may be found in the index to volumes 1–35 of *Acta Mathematica*.

PAUL RUDOLPH EUGEN JAHNKE died at Berlin October 18, 1921. He was born at Berlin on November 30, 1863. He studied at Berlin 1881–1885 and took his doctorate at Halle 1889. He became Kneser's successor, in 1905, as professor of higher mathematics at the Bergakademie, Berlin. When this was taken over by the Technische Hochschule, Charlottenburg in 1916, he became a professor in the latter institution. His work was mainly in elliptic function theory; a short note by him appeared in the *American Journal of Mathematics*, volume 21 (1899). His name is familiar to workers in mathematical physics through the excellent book, Jahnke und Emde, *Funktionentafeln mit Formeln und Kurven* (Leipzig, 1909).

GEORGE BALLARD MATHEWS died March 19, 1922. He was born at London on February 23, 1861. He studied for a year under Henrici at Uni-

versity College, London, and entering St. John's College, Cambridge, took first place in the Tripos of 1883. In 1884 he was made professor in the newly created University of North Wales at Bangor. In 1897 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and appointed University Lecturer in Mathematics at Cambridge. He returned to Bangor in 1906 where he taught till 1919, the remaining years of his life being clouded by ill health. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow in 1915. His principal contributions to mathematics were in the theory of numbers and projective geometry. He published a *Theory of Numbers* (Cambridge, 1892); a *Treatise on Bessel Functions* (in collaboration with Professor Andrew Gray, London, 1895); *Algebraic Equations* (Cambridge Tracts, 1907); *Projective Geometry* (London, 1914), and also re-edited Scott's *Determinants* (Cambridge, 1904). He contributed frequent reviews and articles to *Nature* (London) and more detailed biographies may be found in that journal, volume 109, page 450, and in *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London*, September, 1922. In the latter the biographer comments on his powers of controversy in Latin elegiacs, his notable translations of Arabic poetry, and his extensive knowledge of music.

JAMES HENRY COTTERILL died on January 8, 1922. He was born at Norfolk, England, on November 2, 1836. In 1866 he was appointed lecturer and in 1870 vice-principal of the Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering at South Kensington. In 1873 this school was moved to Greenwich and became part of the Royal Naval College, in which Professor Cotterill was professor of Applied Mathematics until his retirement in 1897. He was elected honorary vice-president of the Institution of Naval Architects in 1905. In 1878 he published a treatise on *The Steam Engine* (London) and in 1884 his *Applied Mechanics* (London). These have passed through several editions and have been widely used in the engineering schools of this country.